Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XLI.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1830. [NUMBER 2,108.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Public Notice having been given on the 9th Instant that in consequense of the indisposition of the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE, the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery would not be holden on Thursday the 14th Instant as had been notified by Proclamation on the 2nd Instant and that due notice by Proclamation would be given when the sessions would be holden.

Bombay to wit. I HEREBY proclaim and give notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Monday the Fifteenth day of November, next at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof and the factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, and committed by any of his Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependant upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 27th day of October, in the Eleventh year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

JOHN GRAHAM,
SHERIFF.

---

૬૮ રેા*

તારીખ. ૯ મી. આવતા. મહીનાને. દીવે. અઢેર. ખબર. આપીએ. તેાંએ. દાર. બીજ. બસા દીસ. આજદીએ. વાયદે. તારીખ. ૧૪ મી. આ લતા. મહીનાની. તરફાપતદારનેદેવાને. રોકાણ. જે પરમાણે. તારીખ. ૨ જીના. ઢંઢેરામે. ખબ ર. આપીએ. તી. તેપરમાણે. બેશતેનહી. અને. જા રે. આવીએ. તારે. મટાદન. પરમાણે. તી. ખ બર. ઢંઢેરા. ફરીને. આપવે*તેસાટુ

(સી. યુમ્રબ્બજ્મા) કું. ઢંઢેરા. ફરૂય. તથા ખબર. જીસાંથી. અદેર. કરૂંયજે. શ્રી. યુમ્બ્બજ ની. જુદીકટર ની. એ. પરીમ. ફેારટ. આગલ. રેાશ ન. બેશતે. જે. ઠેકા. ણે. ફેારટ. નરેય. તેબ. લેકેર ગેલી. યુમ્બ્બજ્જા. ફેારટ. મધે. રેાગવારને દીન. તારીખ. ૧૫ મી. આવતા. નવેમબર. મહી ના. તેકિદલાક. ૧૧ ના. પેહેલે. પેારેારના. રે શંન. જરાતે*

અને. તેજ. જગેા. ઉપર. તેજ. વેલાકિ. આડગીરલટી. રેાસંન. ટિલેજે. દરીઆવરહી. ખા નાનાં. નેમાવતી. થલા. બેયતે. શાસાટુ. કે. જેકેા ઇ. આંણાશનેા. ટંત. અથવા. ખુંન. અથવા. વાંકાણાગેાની. ચેારી. અથવા. દરીઆનાં. યાં ચેમા. ચેારે. અથવા. તરકટ. અથવા. ફરેબ. બીજી. તકશીરનેા. દાવેદેકિ. તેણાંણા. પેા નાનેા. મુદેા. ખરેા. કરવા. સાટુ. જેદારેાકે. ઉપર છાપેલેા. છે. તે. દારેાક. તથા. ઉપર. છાપેલા. ઠેકા ણે. નાંકાં. તેકે. નાં. ચુવા. ની. આગાર. શાકે. ની. આ પે. અને. પેાતે. કાજર. થકિ. અને. આંણાગેા. કેાર ટનાં. હુકમે. વગર. કેારટમાંથી. જકિ. નહી — ના

રીખ. ૨૭ મી. સપ્ટેાબર. તથા. અંગારેજનાં. પાદશાહ. ગ્રેથા નુ. વરશ. માગીસારમુ*

જાન. ગારંમ.
શરીફ*

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the late MAMUN MAHOMED Bin HUSSON of Bombay deceased having in his life time sold his Range or Chawlto the late HOURMUSJEEEDULJEE CAMAJEE since deceased situated without the Town walls of Bombay in Butchers street, bounded on the East by the Public Passage of *Hallalcore*, and on the West by a Public road, any person or persons having any claim or demand upon the said Premises by may of mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, he, she or they are hereby requested to make known the same by a Notice from any of the Attornies of the Supreme Court of Bombay to NASSERVANJEE HORMANJEE CAMAJEE the Executor of the said Purchaser, HORMASJEE EDULJEE CAMAJEE deceased, within 14 days from the date hereof or else they will precluded therefrom,—Dated this 27th day of October, 1830.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT SONEE DAVESUNKER MIARAM and SONEE ROMSUNKER MAIRAM have sold their Messuage Tenement or Dwelling House Assessed No. 278, with its Ground, situated without the Town Walls of Bombay in *Peernee Market*, opposite to the Cloth Merchants Shops, to the late HORMASJEE EDULJEE CAMAJEE, lately deceased, any person or persons having any claim or demand upon the said Premises by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, he, she or they are hereby requested to make known the same by a Notice from any of the Attornies of the Supreme Court of Bombay to NASSERVANJEE HORMANJEE CAMAJEE the Executor of the said Purchaser HORMASJEE EDUDJEE CAMAJEE deceased, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therefrom,—Dated this 27th day of October, 1830.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT RUMMAH the Widow of Pandowjee Namajee, deceased and MURRAH PANDOWJEE her son, of Bombay Hindoo Chaurkulsey Inhabitant, have agreed to mortgage unto BHICKOON BHUTT KESSOW Pundit, of the same place, Hindoo, their dwelling House, situated without the Town Walls in Apollo, Girgaum Road, and one Fish Pond or Kallow, situated at Walkessar, for securing the repayment of a certain sum of Money which they, the said RUMMAH widow and MURRAH PANDOWJEE intend to borrow from the said BHICKOON BHUTT KESSOW Pundit. All persons having any claim or demand by way of inheritance, from mortgage or otherwise, on the said Dwelling House or Fish Pond or any part thereof, are hereby required to give notice thereof to the said Bhickoon Bhutt Kessow Pundit, at his house in Hanmon Street, without the Town Walls of Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise such claim or demand will not afterwards be attended to.—Dated this 27th day of October, 1830.

જાહેર. ખબર*

ખબ. જીઆંથી. આપીયેજે*

શ્રી. યુમ્રબ્બજી. નાથા. રેવાશી. મરજાર. જીન કુ ચારજશી. પાંડવજી. નાંમાજની. વીમવા. દંમા તથા. ગેરનાં. જેવારા. મરીમા. પાંડવજી. પેાના નુ. રેહવાનુ. ઘર. કિ. જે. શ્રી. યુમ્રબ્બજીનાં. બ્યા ફેરકેાટ. પાલવાનાં. ગીરગાંઉ. વાલા. રશના. ઉ પરછેતે. તથા. શ્રી. વાલકેશ્વર. આગલનું કિતી કાલવ. શ્રી. યુમ્બ્બજીનાં. રેવાથી. જીન કુ. નં ખુનલટ. કેશવ. પંનજીતને. ગેરવા. આપવાનુ. થાદું. કરેછે. થાથાકુજે. ધિણા. પાસેથી. ની ઈકિ. રૂપીમા. રેની. સાનગ્રેા. લીધે. વારતે ફરેક. ધણી. અથવા. ધણીઓનેા. આંગતાં નેા. અથવા. વારેસા. જીસાનેા. અથવા. ગેરવીનેા અથવા. ફરેક. બીજી. પરકારનેા. દાવેા. કિ. ધર. અથવા. કાલવ. અથવા. રેનાં. ફરેક. જીલાઉ પર. રેહિતેા. તેમણે. અથવા. ધણીઓ. આ જથી. ૧૪ દીવશનાં. મુદતમેા. ઉપર. કરેલા. લીખુનલટ. કેશવ. પટીટને. બ્યા ફેરકેાટ. હનુમાન ની. ગલીમેા. કિ. ધણીનાં. ઘરમેા. પથર. કરે. મુદ ત. ઉપરાંત. ફેાજ. દરદાગેા. કરશે. તે. ફેાજ શા લાસને નહી*

તારીખ. ૨૭ મી. સપ્ટેાબર. ૧૮૩૦

THE FIRST NUMBER
OF A
SELECTION
OF
New and Approved
MUSIC,
CONTAINING QUADRILLES,
GALOPADES,
Waltzes, Songs, &c.

TO be had at Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co's. Messrs. PECK and Co's. and Messrs. YATES and Co's.

AT 4 RS. PER COPY.

The Proprietors of this work will continue to publish if due encouragement is afforded by the Public.

Bombay, 27th October, 1830.

BOMBAY "PROSPECTUS"
LOTTERY.
FOR 1830.
CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PRIZES.

VIZ.

1	Prize of	200	B'y ~~Rs~~	
2	"	100	"	each
3	"	75	"	"
4	"	50	"	"
5	"	25	"	"
15	"	10	"	"
20	"	5	"	"

Total 50 Prizes.

TICKETS *at* 5 RUPEES EACH.

N. B. The drawing of the above Lottery will take place in One day, so soon as the Tickets have all been taken, timely Notice will be circulated, as to the time and place of drawing.—Application for TICKETS, may be made to MR. RIGBY, at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, October 27th, 1830.

THE FORTY EIGHT
MADRAS GOVERNMENT,
LOTTERY,
IN THE SECOND CLASS.

A FEW TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had of MERWANJEE NASERWANJEE *(Nadirshaw)* at the Shop of Mahomedally Tyabjee (Ship chandler) and opposite to Messrs. Pestonjee Bhiccajee & Son's at 55 ~~Rs~~ per Ticket.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A PAMPHLET, comprising a visit to the New Settlement on the Swan, Western Australia, in May 1830,—To which is added an account of the present state of the Colony, by a TRAVELLER.

STITCHED,—PRICE ~~Rs~~ 1,

Gazette Office, Oct. 27th 1830.

THIS DAY,
Wednesday, the 27th Instant.
FRITH
BOMANJEE & CO.
WILL SELL

SEVERAL Bales of Woollen Cloths of Superior quantity, comprizing—Blue and Black, superfine—Buff Ditto, Stout Drab Cloth—Dark Grey and Grey Mixture.

ALSO

A quantity of Paint in large and small Kegs, Saddlery, Horse Clothing, Stable Collars—Buggy Harness, a variety of Articles of Household Furniture.

AND AT NOON,

An English built Noddy entirely new, a stylish Buggy, with a fast trotting Horse and capital Harness, and any other Carriages or Cattle that may offer, and.

On Wednesday next, the 3rd Prox.
THEY WILL
PUT UP FOR PUBLIC SALE.

AN Invoice of Patent and Plain Silver Pencil Cases, Patent Silver Mounted Steel Pens, Spare Pencil Leads, a Case of best Kerby Lea Fish Hooks in lots of 1000 each, about sixty cards of superior fine Cutlery, comprizing Penknives and Scssons.

FOR SALE,

A SUPERIOR double barrel'd percussion Gun by Purdey, entirely new in a Mahogany case, fitted in the usual way—apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

A CARD.

AT A Meeting held on the 19th Instant, in the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying into effect the wishes of the Subscribers to an entertainment proposed to be given to Major General the Honorable SIR JOHN MALCOLM G. C. B. and K. L. S., it was resolved, as a more appropriate and durable mark of respect and esteem, and one in which the Residents at Outstations can more readily join, that, in commemoration of SIR JOHN MALCOLM'S long, distinguished and valuable services, he be requested after his return to England to sit to an eminent artist for his statue; that a Committee be constituted for carrying into effect the wishes of the Meeting; that subscriptions be at once commenced by those present, and that all others desirous of participating in the measure be invited to do so.

A Subcription Book lies at the Town Major's office for signature, and Messrs. SHOTTON & CO. will receive the amount of subscriptions of those wishing to join in this compliment to our respected Governor.

(Signed) SAMUL GOODFELLOW.
" THOMAS CARR.
" JAMES SUTHERLAND.
" E. FREDERICK.
" C. NORRIS.
" D. BARR.
" T. DICKINSON.
" R. COGAN.

Committee of Management.

THE NEW BOMBAY
LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS

GENTLEMEN in the Civil and Military Services, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the PROPRIETOR of the above Press, will be happy to receive and execute any orders in the above line, with the utmost care, neatness and expedition.

Orders for the Proprietor, are received, by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office, No. 10 Military Square, Fort.

Bombay, 27th October, 1830.

FOR SALE
AT THE
WAREHOUSES
OF
Messrs. JOHN GILDER AND CO.

THE following Superior WINES &c. received from Messrs. *James Cockburn and Co.* of London, vizt.

English, Claret.....	@ ~~Rs~~ 36	per doz.
Pale and Brown Sherry	@ do. 24	" "
Old Port.....	@ do. 20	" "
Old Cognac Pale and Dark Brandy.....	@ do. 15	" "
Whisky.....	@ do. 20	" "
Geneva.....	@ do. 12	" "
Constantia in pints ..	@ do. 17	" "
Sherry in do.	@ do. 12	" "
Port in do.	@ do. 10	" "

N. B. To ensure against fraud or deception, Messrs. Cockburn and Co. have taken the precaution to stamp the end of the Corks with their name.

Bombay, 27th October, 1830.

FOR SALE.
IN LITHOGRAPHY,
PROCEEDINGS
BEFORE
His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council,
IN RELATION TO
THE PETITION,
BY
SIR J. PETER GRANT, KNIGHT.
Only surviving Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,
COMPLAINING OF
The interference of the Bombay Government with the administration of justice by the Supreme Court of Judicature at that Presidency.
WITH AN
APPENDIX,
CONTAINING
The minute of Sir John Malcolm Governor of Bombay, of the 30th Novr. 1828, in reference to Sir John Peter Grant's Petition.

PRICE, ~~Rs~~. 15 PER COPY.

APPLICATIONS for Copies will be received by the Publisher, MR. BOADEN, at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 27th October, 1830.

જાહેર ખબર*

પુસ્તકનાં છાપાવી રૂપડેજ્જ્ઞિલીપા અને આપવાને તઈઆરછે*

પાદશાહી ગ્રોહિતા પરીવી ફ્રોનરાલ ને શર જંજ પીટર ગારાંટ ખાશકુર કિ જ્યતો શ્રી મુંબઈની જુલીફ્રેટરજી શ્રૂપરીમ ફ્રોરટનો જયાતીશ ને મરજી કીપ્રીન્ટરી તે પોંહોચીછે *

તેમાં શ્રી મુંબઈનાં ગાવરનમેનટે અ તરેનાં જુલીફ્રેટરની શ્રૂપરીમ ફ્રોરટનાં ઈન શાપ્રનાં ખંડોખરાતમાં ખલેલ કીમ્ત તે ખાખ તની પ્રરીમાદછે*

તેની શાયેનો કિ વધારો*

તેમાં શર જંજ માલકમ શ્રી પ્રમખ ઈ નાં ગાવરનરની તારીખ ૩૦ શ્રી નવેમખ ર ૧૮૨૮ ની શ્રીનીટછે તે શર જંન પીટર ગ રાંટની મરજીને લગતીછે *

દર કિ પુશતકનો ભાવ રૂપ આ ૧૫) પ્રિશતક જેને જોઇતાં હેાઈ તે ખાગાઈ માશતર બોહીન કિકાંમ ગાપનારને ગેજેટ આપીશમો જાહેર ખરે *

THE BOMBAY REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1831.
WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN FOUR PARTS
ON THE 1ST JANUARY NEXT
AND WILL CONTAIN,

AN ALMANACK, the Army List, Indian Navy List, and Civil List, Regulations and Abstracts of Regulations of Government on matters of general importance, the different Societies, Supreme Court, Governments of India and His Majesty's Colonies Ecclesiastical Establishments, Arrivals and Departures, Births, Marriages and Deaths, &c. &c. &c.

WITH

Marryat's CODE OF SIGNALS, and other interesting information.

☞ Further particulars will be given hereafter, and any suggestions as to the improvement of the work will be thankfully acknowledged.

PRICE 5 ~~Rs~~ STITCHED AND COVERED.

FOR SALE,

A FEW remaining COPIES of the GENERAL ADDRESS of the *Natives of Bombay*, presented to Sir John P. Grant Knt. at the Commission-Rooms of the late Messrs. Higgs and Briggs, on Friday the 10th September, in the English and Goozeratte Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, ~~Rs~~ ONE.

Bombay, 27th October, 1830.

શ્રી મુમખઇની ગોજીટ ખાકીશ

મો વેચવાને શારૂ તઇ ખારછે*

શ્રી મુમખઈનાં ગાજરડીઓનો જનર લ સાંદરેશ જેકે શર જંન પીટર ગારાંટ નાજ્ટને તારીખ ૧૦ શ્રી માસતા મહીનાં ના શ્રૂપરવારનેડીને ખાગલા શરીરમરસ શીગાશ નવા ખીરીગાશનાં કમીશંન કમો ખાપેઓરનો તે ગંગારેજ નવા ગુજરાતી ભાશાઓ*

ઈશટીય નવા પુકાશ્રમાં દરકિનો ભાવ રૂ ૧)

શ્રી મુમખઇની ગા૦ ૨૯ ખા શપટેમખર ૧૮૩૦

FOR SALE.

A FEW remaining COPIES of Sir John Peter Grant's last charge to the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury on the 24th of July, in the English, Goozrattee and Mahratha Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, ~~Rs~~ 2.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING,

BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	~~Rs~~ 5	qr.
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almanacks, for 1830....	1	"
Sheet Ditto, for 1829.....	1	"
Respondentia Bonds each....	1	"
Policies of Assurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange per sett,..,..	"	2
Interest Bonds, do.....	"	2
Bills of Lading do.....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	2
Price Currents, per dozen.....	3	"

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderateterms.

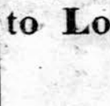
Gazette Office, October 27th 1830.

For Freight and Passage to London.
THE FAST SAILING TEAK BUILT SHIP
UPTON CASTLE,
OF 600 TONS.

EXPECTED to arrive early in December ensuing, and to sail on or about the 10th of January. Has superior accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his office.

Bombay, 27th October, 1830.

For Freight and Passage to London and Cape of Good Hope,
THE SHIP
LADY RAFFLES.
CAPT. WILLIAM TUCKER, COM.
OF 650 TONS.



IS expected in October and will sail in all December. Carries a Surgeon. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 27th October, 1830.

For Freight and Passage for Cape of Good Hope and London,
TO FOLLOW THE LADY RAFFLES,
THE SHIP
Sir Edward Paget.
WILLIAM BOURCHIER, R. N.
COMMANDER.
OF 600 TONS,

IS expected early in November, and will be dispatched early in January. This Ship is elegantly fitted up and has Superior accommodation for Passengers. Carries a Surgeon. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO.

Bombay, 27th October, 1830.

For Freight and Passage to Cape of Good Hope and London,
TO FOLLOW THE SIR EDWARD PAGET.
THE SHIP
CHARLES KERR
CAPT. JOHN BRODIE,
OF 550 TONS.

WILL follow the Sir Edward Paget in all January for London and the Cape of Good Hope. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 27th October, 1830.

For Freight or Charter to London, Liverpool or Clyde,
THE FAST SAILING SHIP
LADY DOUGLAS

DAILY expected. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 27th October, 1830.

For Freight or Passage to Liverpool,
THE WELL KNOWN FAST SAILING SHIP
GIPSEY,
BURTHEN 400 TONS,
ROBERT HIGHAT,
COMMANDER.

CARRIES a surgeon and with sail the 15th November. Apply to DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 27th October, 1380.

For Passage to Scotland,
THE NEW FAST SAILING
BRIG JANET,
A. RODGER,
COMMANDER.

HAS Good accommodation for a small party of passengers and will have immediate despatch for the Clyde direct. Apply to the COMMANDER on board or to MESSRS. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 27th October, 1830.

To be Let.

THE House in Rampart Row formerly occupied by the late William Hynde Esq. For particulars enquire at the Office of JOHN SAUNDERS, Esq.

SINGAPORE.
NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

By the *George Canning* we learn that the *Rajah Walli*, Berest, hence the morning of the 16th, and the *Feejee* McGowan, hence the evening of the 21st ultimo, arrived at Batavia on the 3rd instant. As the passage of the *Feejee* is probably the quickest that was ever made from Singapore to Batavia during the strength of the S. W. monsoon, and as the generality of the commanders of Free-traders who come here, are necessarily very imperfectly acquainted with these Straits, we make no apology for publishing the following extract of a letter from Capt. McGowan dated Batavia 4th Aug. containing the principal outlines of his passage, (with which we have been obligingly favoured), for general information :—

"You are aware that we weighed anchor in Singapore-Roads on the 21st ultimo at 4 P. M., for London, via Batavia. I informed you I would cross the China Sea, and work down the coast of Borneo, which I accordingly did. On the morning of the 22nd we cleared the S. Straits. 23rd Victory Island bearing N and Barren Island N. E., fresh breezes, going 7 knots, but a strong current setting to the N. N. W. 2½ miles per hour. 24th. Sambelan Island N. E. by E, distant 30 miles. Altho' we had been steering E. S. E. all the 24 hours, owing to the current, we only made an easterly course. 25th. The high mountains at the entrance of Sambas river bearing E. N. E., distant 15 miles. This part of the coast of Borneo is very imperfectly laid down, but I have not time to detail to you in what these imperfections consist. Here we had light variable winds, and a strong current against us. We experienced nothing like a regular land and sea breeze as we expected; however, we used every exertion to gain our point, although we made very little progress for three days. During the calms which prevailed between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., we commenced to warp her along the coast, but being apprehensive of sickness I deemed it prudent to desist.

26th, Pulo Datoo E. S. E. and Direction Island W. by S. 27th. Pulo Datoo still in sight, having had but light winds from the Southward and strong currents against us. 28th. The Caramata bearing S. distant 30 miles. 20th Pulo Panumbangan E S. E. being becalmed we had to warp. 30th. Between Point Teega and the aforesaid island, a fine breeze sprung up from the eastward, and we passed through the inner channel, having no more than 5 and no less than 2¾ fathoms. A vessel drawing more than 15 feet ought not attempt this passage, Greig's Channel, is preferable—31st. Pulo Paban bearing south and a fine breeze from the E. S. Eastward. August 1st. A prosperous day although the winds were light and a strong current setting to the westward which, in the night of the 1st, drove us amongst the shoals to the N. E of Billiton, but being moonlight I got a sight and ascertained the real situation of the ship. We passed through between Discovery's Reef and Discovery's West rn Bank and arrived here on the 3rd after a passage of 12 days and a few hours. The *Rajah Walli*, anchord only five *hours*, before us, although she left Singapore nearly six *days* before us."

The *Feejee* after taking in stock for the voyage, sailed again on the 5th, and was spoken off Java Head on the 6th instant, by the H. C. S. *George the Fourth.*

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 14th, H. C. Ship *Abercrombie Robinson*, John Innes, from Bombay 18th July.

15th. H. C. Ship *Edinburgh*, H. Bax from Bombay 22d July.

16th H. C. Ship *Dunira*, J. P. Wilson, from Calcutta 8th July.

19th, British barque *Mercury*, Chas. Bell, from China, 27th June.

20th, H. C. Ship *Sir David Scott*, D. J. Ward, from London 20th April, and British Ship *George Canning*, John Burley, from Batavia 15th August.

21st, British Ship *Cavendish Bentinck*, D. R. Taylor, from Bombay 22d July; and British barque *Wansted*, M. Friend, from Hobart 27th June.

23d, H. C. Cutter *Emerald*, F Collin, from Tringanu 4th Aug and H. C. Ship *Macqueen*, Robert Lindsay, from Calutta 21st July.

22d. H. C. Ship *Berwickshire*, Fred. Madan, from Bombay 3d August; British Ship *Carron*, J. L Wilson from Bombay 3d August; British barque *Royal Charlotte*, R. Dudman, from Calcutta 1st August. Malacca 22d August; and British barque *Penang Merchant*, John Mitchinson, from Calcutta 2d August.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 13th, British Ship *Caledonia*, Jas. Lyon, for China.

16th. Brazillian Ship *Noro Dourado*, M. Bastos for China.

H. C, Ship *Abercrombie Robinson*. John Innes for China; and H. C. Ship *Dunira*, T. P. Wilson, for China.

17h. H. C. Ship *Edinburgh* Hy. Bax, for China.

19th, H. M. Sloop *Zebra*, R. Pridham Esq. on a cruize.

22d. British Ship *Cavendish Bentinck*, D. R. Taylor for China.

24th, British barque *Mercury*, Chas Bell, for Malacca and Calcutta.

25th, H. C, Corvette *La Favorite*, Capt. La Place, on a cruize.

ARRIVLS OF PASSENGERS.

By the H. C. Ship *Abercrombie Robinson*,—Mr. and Mrs. Irwin. Messrs. Crowe and Dallas.

By the H. C. Ship *Dunira*,—Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, and Mrs. Whitemore,—Toone Dennison, and Freal, Esqrs.

By the H. C. Ship *Macqueen*,—Mrs. Hogg James Weir Hogg, Esq. Mr. Seith Sam, and Mrs. Lazaranetch, Misses Hogg, and Miss Liddell,

By the *George Canning*,—J Whitehead, Esq.

By the H. C. Ship *Berwickshire*,—Gilbert More, Esp, Civil Service, Assist, Surg, Black, and Lieut. Pemberton, Artillery,

By the H. C. Ship *Orwell*,—Capt Poole, Madras Establishment and Messrs, McVicar and Carroll;

By the *Royal Charlotte*,—Doctor and Mrs, Martin.

By the *Penang Merchant*,—Capt. Davis, Bengal N, I—*Chron. Aug.* 26.

CALCUTTA.
INDIA GAZETTE,—OCT. 6.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a Bombay Letter, dated the 9th ultimo from "a Merchant," whose communication will be found under the usual head. We content ourselves at present with pointing attention to it, convinced that our mercantile readers will fully appreciate the importance of the facts which it announces? Did the projectors of the Fort Gloster Scheme ever anticipate to have the Pacha of Egypt for a competitor here? We presume not, and it remains yet to be seen whether the Viceroy of Egypt can meet the competition of those who he will find have already possession of the market. Hitherto we learn that that establisment, contrary to our expectations, although not contrary to our wishes, has fully answered the hopes of its owners. We wish them the amplest success, and we hope they will be able to stand their ground, notwithstanding the appearance of a new rival in the market :—

"Our market has become exceedingly dull. In the latter part of July, and up to the middle of August, considerable sales of Cotton Piece Goods had effect, but the arrival of the *Fortune*, *Neptune*, and *Minerva*, with abont 4,000 packages of Cottons, has alarmed the buyers, and lately nothing has been doing. Another circumstance has had considerable effect on prices, and done much harm, the importation from the Red Sea of 800 bales of Cotton Yarn the manufacture of the Pacha of Egypt, who, it is confidently reported is bringing forward Cloths from his power looms specially for the Indian Market and Persia, and that he is also establishing print fields, and his Agent here and at Bushire are transmitting him all sorts of patterns. The Twist now imported is numbered 20 to 30, but is equal to our nos, 40 to 55. We have seen it, and although uneven in thread, and crumpled, it is remarkable strong; 500 bales have been sent to Surat, and 1,000 to your Port. These Goods are admitted here on addition of 60 per cent, to invoice, and 4⅛ per cent. duty on gross amount, Considering the advantages the Pacha possesses and his vicinity, we conceive the British manufacturer is entitled to greater protection than the above duty, and it is the intention of the Agents here to address Government on the subject, We bring the matter to your notice, and shall be happy to hear from you if any steps are adopted on your side."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

TO BUY] Prem.		Oct. 6. 1830.	[TO SELL Prem.
28	8	Remittable.....27	8 Do.
Dis. 0	6	Old 5 per Cent, Loan. 0	12 Dis.
Pre. 0	2	New ditto ditto.... 0	3 Dis.
4500	2	Bank of Bengal Share, 4300	0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	7 0
Ditto on Government Bills andSalary bills	4 0
Interes on Loans on Deposit.....	6 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL
1 10	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa Rs....	1 10¼

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—Oct, 5th The English Ship Nerbudda. F, Patrick, from Mauritius 8th September

The Arab Ship Hamon Shaw, Syed Azes, from. Muscat 4th Sept.

Passengers per Nurbudda, from Port Louis—Major T. Hall, Bengal Army.

Oct. 5th, Ship *Fattal Rahiman*, Abdulla from Mocha, and Juddah the 4th July,

do. Arab Ship *Abassey*, Nacoda, from Muscat (date not mentioned.)

DEPARTURE.—Oct. 4th. French Brig *La Finette*, A. Ducros for Bourbon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 2d October, the Lady of Gregory Apcar, Esq, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday the 5th October, Mrs, J, J, L, Hoff, of a Son,

DEATHS.—At Cawnpore, on the 26th Sept. Lieut. Col. Harry Stark, Commanding the 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery.

MADRAS.

The Flag Staff of Fort St. George will be struck to-morrow, according to annual custom, preparatory to the boisterous weather expected at this time of the year.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Remittable.	30	..Premium.
Old 5 per Cent..	2	..... Do
New Ditto.....	3	..Do.
Exchange.....	1s. 9¼d.	per Rupee.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAS.—The H. C. C, Ship Henry Porcher Captain Redman, from London the 2d Gravesand the 5th, and Deal the 8th June, anchored in the Roads on Sunday evening.

The H. C, C, Ship Lady East, Captain Denny form the Cape the 29th of August;

The H, C. Ship Stakesby, Captain Johnson, from London the 1st, Gravesend the 5th, and Downs the 7th June, and Port Louis the 18th of September.

The Ship Coromandel, Captain Boyes, from London the 6th, Portsmouth the 15th June and Madeira the 7th July anchored in the Roads on Monday.

Passengers by the H, C. C, Ship Henry Porcher.—Captain Mair Commanding Officer; Mrs. Abil, Mrs. Butler, Lieuts. Ellis, Abil, and Butler; Ensign Bush and Cooper; 1 14 Privates, 14 Women and 29 Children.

Per H, C, C, Ship Lady East.—Mr, Rutledge, Mrs. Daniell, and 3 Children; Lieutenant Colonel Mill, Captain Bird, Lieuts. Macdonald, Palmer and Wilson, Surgeon G, H, Rutledge, Paymaster C, Daniel, Captain Bamner, and a Detachment of H. M. 55th Regiment.

Per Coromandel, For Madras—Miss Knott; Lieut. Colonel Schoedde, H, M. 48th Regiment; Messrs. Knott, Lys and Rogers.

For Calcutta,—Mrs, Blake Mrs, Lukis Mrs Lewis Mrs. Wilson Mrs. Studd, Misses Wilson, Maseyk, and Holloway; Capt. Lukis. C. H. Blake, Esq. H. C. Wilson, Esq. Samuel Hicks, Esq. J. Stewart, Esq. Lieutenant Hunter. Messrs. Sage, Maseyk; Mr. Chisholm, died at Sea 12th August; 2 Native Male and 4 Women Servants.

Passengers.—Captain Boardman, Ceylon Rifles, Captain Bagenal, do Lieutenant Dwyer do Dr. M. Dermott, H. M. 61st Regiment, Ensign Ward do, Lieut. Hardy, H. M. 58th Regiment, Lieut. Nagell, H. M. 97th Regiment, Ensign Lamert, do Ensign Burrowes, do, Ensign Burns, H. M. 78th Regt. and Detachment of H. M. 78th, 61st, 97th, and 58th Regiments.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—On Saturday, the 9th Instant, at the Armenian Church, by the Revd, Father Carrapiet Gregory, Paul Meletus, Esq. to Miss Maria Seth Sam, Second Daughter of Seth Sam Esq.

BIRTH.—At the Presidency on the 7th Oct, the Lady of Captain Pratt, H, M's 26th Regiment of a Son,

At Palaveram. on the 7th October, the Lady of Capt, J, D, Stokes, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On Sunday, morning the 10th Instant, Vepery, Master Edward Gibbing Hugg, aged 12 years, 6 months and 3 days, Son of Mr, J, R, Hugg, Librarian,

At her Uncle's House, New Town, on Sunday the 10th Instant, Louisa, Wife of Mr, V, J, Meyers, eldest Daughter of Mr, B, De Silva,

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 22d October, 1830.

No. 350 of 1830.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following appointments and arrangments be made in the Corps of Engineers.

Major Dickinson to be Superintending Engineer at the Presidency from the 1st Proximo, performing also the duties of Civil Engineer as prescribed in General Orders dated the 28th ultimo, (No, 128.

Captain T. B. Jervis to be Executive Engineer at Ahmednuggur, to which station he will proceed with all despatch after having givin over charge of the office of Inspecting Engineer to Captain Gordon, in conformity with General Order No. 343 of the 18th ultimo.

Lieutenant W. Harris to be Executive Engineer at Deesa and to join that station as soon as he can bring to a close the work he is now engaged on at Shalapoor.

Lieutenant J. Kilner, to join the Head Quarters of the Division on his being relieved by lieutenant Harris.

Captain R. Pouget to be Executive Engineer at Belgaum.

No. 351 of 1830. The following appointments are made in the Engineer Corps from the 1st proximo.

Captain C. Waddington to Command, and to have charge of the Engineer Institution.

Lieutenant A. C. Peat to be Adjutant.

Lieutenant W. Scott, to be Quarter Master, performing also the duties of Paymaster.

No. 352 of 1830—The Hon'ble the Governor he Council is pleased to direct that the 1st December be fixed instead of the 1st proximo as the date to which Major A. Morse will vacate the situation of Secretary to the Clothing Board, and other consequent arrangements will take place as announced in General Orders of the 9th and 14th instant No. 344 and 346.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I was not a little surprized on reading the Editorial remarks respecting the approaching departure of a distinguished character from Bombay contained in the last Gazette. Because you must, I think, be well aware that there are other causes than the "absolute want of means" which will probably prevent a large part of the Community, whether at Bombay or at the Outstations, from contributing to "the execution of a scheme so likely to redound to the honor of the parties concerned." But it is the strange and unprecedented manner in which it has been attempted to procure some mark of *public* respect to be offered to the Governor on is departurep, that I wish to attract the atttention of your readers.

It seemed at first that there was no intention of calling upon the *public* to evince in the usual mode its sentiments respecting the conduct of the distinguished personage about to resign the Government; as nothing further was proposed than that a suitable entertainment should on this occasion be given to Sir John Malcolm by his private friends. To this there could be no objection, and no doubt many Gentlemen became subscribers to the entertainment, who, had it been at first proposed, would have declined to contribute to carrying into effect any other plan for shewing their respect and esteem for Sir John Malcolm. But on the late Meeting being held at the Town Hall it appears that, though the Meeting was convened for the sole and express purpose of electing Stewards and making other arrangements for the intended Entertainment, the comparatively few Gentlemen present at it took upon themselves to disregard entirely the wishes of the Subscribers, and to substitute another for the original plan. It cannot, however, be denied that this mode of proceeding was highly disrespectful to the rest of the community, and it, at the same time, bears strongly the appearance of wishing, from the place where the Meeting was held and the nature of the new plan, to impress upon the public of the other two Presidencies and of England, that the *Resolution* then passed by these few Gentlemen was actually passed at a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay duly convened by the Sheriff.

I beg, also, to ask if any instance can be produced of a *Statue* being presented by his friends to any individual? This consideration alone ought to have shewn that, though a Statue is unquestionably a *more durable mark of respect and esteem*, on this occasion no mark could be more *inappropriate* than the one resolved upon. For the Meeting was not a *public* one, and, consequently, supposing the Statute to be executed, what is to be done with it, as it cannot be fixed up either in the Town Hall or in any other *public* place?

I confine myself to these few remarks, the justness of which will not I think be contested, for I should hope that a little reflection will convince the advocates for the Resolution here animadverted upon, that they could not possibly have acted more injudiciously than in adopting it. Because the mark of respect intended to be shewn to the Governor on his departure has thus become neither a *public* nor a *private* one; but of so unusual and undefinable a nature as to leave it extremely questionable whether, were it carried into effect, it would in general be considered in the light intended.

I am
Sir,
Your most obediently,
MONITOR.

Bombay, 25th Oct., 1830.

The Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I have waited for some time in expectation that some one of the numerous Friends of the late MOOLA FEROUZE, would have come forward and refuted what has been brought forward by a *Correspondent* in the Courier of the 16th Instant, styling himself A SUBSCRIBER, and being one of the Zoroastrians;—May I request through the medium of your Journal an answer to the following queries.

"Who is the *High Priest* of the sect to which a Subsriber belongs? and, What is his Name?

I am well aware that what has been said regarding that Venerable Man (whose name has been engolised far and near) has been said through "*sheer maliciousness!*" However I leave it to more able hands, to oppose that writer, it being well known, that several of Moola Ferouze's friends would ere this have come forward, were not their wishes opposed to entering into a *lengthy* and *useless* correspondence.

I remain sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
ONE OF THE ZOROASTRIANS.

Bombay, Oct. 25th 1830.

NOTICE.

THE FRIENDS of SIR LIONEL SMITH, K. C. B., are requested to meet at the Rooms of the Native Education Society on the Esplanade, on Saturday the THIRTIETH INSTANT, AT 11 O'CLOCK in the forenoon: to take into consideration the propriety of offering him some permanent token of their respect and esteem, for his public and private character; on the occasion of his departure from India; and which an uninterrupted Service under this Presidency of upwards of Twenty two years (a very unusual period for an OFFICER OF H. M. SERVICE to have served in this Country,) has given this Society the very best means of duly appreciating.

Bombay, 20th October, 1830.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.

Annandale, Lady Raffles, Chas. Kerr, Upton Castle, Bolton, Abberton, Brunswrick, Caroline, Sir Edward Paget and Morning Star, from *London*.—Medora, and Hindostan from *Liverpool*.—

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.....	at 6 months sight—	1—9¼
Bengal.....	at 30 days sight,	103½ per 100
Madras.....	at 30 days sight	102¼ per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 140 Bombay Rs per 100 | Sc.
Unremitable ditto 107½ ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 107 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... ..... 222.
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 B'by Rs

FREIGHTS.

London..... .....Nominal.
China..... .....Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH OCTOBER, 1830.

We have taken the liberty of borrowing the following notification from our advertising Columns, as conveying the earnestly desired information of the result of the private meeting of the private friends of Sir John Malcolm, alluded to in our last.

A CARD.

At a meeting held on the 19th Instant, in the Town Hall, for the purpose of carrying into effect the wishes of the subscribers, to an entertainment proposed to be given to Major General the Hon'ble SIR JOHN MALCOLM, G. C. B. and K. L. S. it was resolved, as a more appropriate and durable mark of respect and esteem, and one in which the residents at outstations can more readily join, that, in commemoration of Sir JOHN MALCOLM'S long, distinguished and valuable services, he be requested after his return to England to sit to an emiment artist for his statue; that a committee be constituted for carrying into effect the wishes of the meeting; that subscriptions be at once commenced by those present, and that all others desirous of participating in the measure be invited to do so.

A subscription book lies at the Town Major's office for signature, and Messrs. Shotton and Co. will receive the amount of subscriptions of those wishing to join in this compliment to our respected Governor.

SAMUEL, GOODFELLOW,
THOMAS CARR,
JAMES SUTHERLAND,
E. FREDERICK,
C. NORRIS,
D. BARR,
T. DICKINSON,
R. COGAN,
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

We understand that some five or six thousand Rupees were subscribed, which considering the limited number of persons present, thirty five, is extremely handsome;—among the principal subscribers we find the following well-known names. Mr. Charles Norris, Chief Secretary to Government, Mr John Willoughby, Acting Secretary in the General, Judicial &c. &c. Departments to Government, Lieut. Colonel D. Barr, Acting Auditor General; and Lieut. Cogan, Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Navy!!!!!!

The following is taken from the *Times* of the 3rd June.

"We are authorized to state, that His Majesty's steampacket *Echo*, from Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, which arrived at Falmouth on Thursday last brings a Bombay mail, received by the Red Sea, up to the 23d of March. An instance of greater speed than this has never come to our knowledge; it proves, however, that much remains to be done, since, without any regular establishment to communicate with our Indian possessions through Egypt, so great a saving in time has been brought about. Should Government direct its attention to so desirable an object as a well-regulated means of communication with India by way of the Red Sea, there can be little doubt but the time occupied in the voyage will be reduced to 30 or 40 days.—*Western Luminary*."

We are not aware that the following very singular story has appeared in the public prints of this presidency, and under that impression, we give it the most conspicuous place our paper affords.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Blackwood's Magazine for November contains a narrative of so extraordinary a character, that although we have nothing but our own doubts to allege against its credibility, we know not how to place an implicit reliance upon its statement. The story is told in a letter from Mr. William Mitchell, a Scotch settler at the Cape of Good Hope, to the Ettrick Shepherd, and bearing the date of October 1, 1826. It is too long to be inserted entire, and we shall therefore, publish it in an abridged form, for the amusement of our readers.*

Mr. Mitchell had with him at the settlement, a youthful wife (whose marriage to him at Beattock, in Scotland, he recalls to the recollection of his friend), and one son, named William. At the time William was eleven months old, the little settlement at Vander Creek was invaded at night by a tribe of those baboons called ourango-utangs, pongos, or wild men of the woods. In driving off the depredators, a youngling, belonging to the monsters, was killed; and two mornings afterwards, an ourang-outang, who had concealed himself in the garden, carried off the child William, swam across the Keys river, and reached the woods in safety with the infant, notwithstanding an instant pursuit. About three months afterwards, Mr. Mitchell's wife was missing, and suspicion fell strongly on one of the native chiefs who had made an offer to purchase her, according to the African custom, Lieutenant M'Kenzie, with three companies of the 72d, were sent to assist in inflicting summary vengeance upon the supposed despoiler, when a Kaffre servant of one of the settlers stopped the expedition by informing Mr. Mitchell he had seen his wife carried across the river by a band of pongos (ourang-outangs), but he had until then kept it secret, for fear of giving him distress, as they were too far gone for pursuit when he beheld them. He said they had her bound, and were carrying her gently in their arms, but she was either dead or in a swoon, for she was not crying, and her long hair was hanging down.

Two years passed without any tidings of Agnes or her child. About the beginning of 1825 intelligence reached the settlement that two women who had been on the mountains of Nourowelt (in the interior of the country), gathering fruits, had seen a pongo and a white boy together. A force was immediately got in readiness, and after a week's journey the party reached the secluded district in question. There they learnt from the natives that a whole colony of pongos had taken possession of their country, and the belief was, that they would soon be masters of it all; for the Great Spirit had sent them a queen from the country beyond the sun, who taught them to do every thing like other people. The expedition being strongly reinforced by the natives, the body of pongos was completely surrounded. At the word of command, the monsters flew to arms, forming a close circle round their camp and queen, the strongest of the males being placed outwards, the females inwards, all armed alike, and all having the same demure and melancholy faces. Mr. Mitchell ascended a chiff overlooking the encampment, in order to ascertain if his wife were really there, and called her name several times. In about five minutes the whole cricle of brutal warriors flung away their arms and retired backward, leaving an open space for him to approach their queen—his Agnes! She was standing ready to receive him, with little William in her right hand, and a chubby daughter in her left, about two years old. The two children looked healthy and beautiful, and wore fur aprons; they were so frightened that they took shelter with their friends the pongos. Mrs. Mitchell told her husband that it behoved her to part with her protectors on good terms; and after distributing all her store of fruits, herbs, and roots equally amongst them in a speech, accompanied with violent motions and contortions, made her subjects understand that she was about to leave them. Great lamentations followed, many of the pongos at the same time laying her and her children's hands upon their heads. Agnes and her children were, how-

*In a paper entitled "Anecdotes of South African Baboons," from Mr. Pringle, in the *Juvenile Keepsake* for 1830, the circumstance on which this narrative is founded is evidently alluded to, but in a manner that divests it of the marvellous form given to it by the pen of Mr. Mitchell. Mr. Pringle, describing the habits of the large dog-headed baboon as being perfectly harmless and inoffensive, says, "There is, indeed, one story told at the Cape, and said to be quite authentic, of a party of these cynocephali carrying off an infant from a farm-house in the vicinity of Cape Town, and only resigning it after having been hunted for a whole day, by a numerous party of men and dogs, over the tremendous precipices of the Wynberg mountains. The child, however, when recovered, was found perfectly uninjured; and perhaps this extraordinary abduction (the only instance of the sort I ever heard of in the colony), may have been prompted rather by the erratic affection of some mother bereaved of her own offspring, than by any more ferocious or mischievous propensity."

ever, carried off in safety, although a large body of the tallest pongos followed the steps of the party for three days; and on each day some were deputed to see that she was not being injured.

But the wife's narrative is the most extraordinary part of the story. According to her statement the creatures' motives for stealing and detaining her, appear to have been as follows:—These animals remain always in distinct tribes, and are perfectly subordinate to a chief or ruler, and his secondary chiefs. For their expedition to rob the gardens, they had brought their sovereign's sole heir along with them, as they never leave any of the royal family behind them, for fear of a surprisal. It was this royal cub which was killed, and the queen, his mother, having been inconsolable for the loss of her darling, the old monarch had set out by night to try if possible to recover it; and on not finding it, he seized on the boy in its place, carried him home in safety to his queen, and gave her him to nurse. She positively did nurse him at her breast for three months, and never child throve better than he did. By that time he was beginning to walk, and aim at speech, by imitating every voice he heard, whether of beast or bird; and it had struck the monsters as a great loss, that they had no means of teaching their young sovereign to speak, at which art he seemed so apt. This led to the scheme of stealing his own mother to be his instructor, which they effected in the most masterly style, binding and gagging her in her own house and carrying her from a populous hamlet in the fair forenoon, without having been discovered. Their expertness, and the rapidity of their motions, Agnes described as inconceivable by those who had never witnessed them. They showed every sort of tenderness and kindness by the way, proffering her plenty of fruit and water; but she gave herself totally up to despair, till she was introduced to her own little William, gamboling away among his brutal compeers, for many of whom he had conceived a great affection. Agnes immedialy took her boy under her tuition, and was soon given to understand that her will was to be the sole law of the community; and all the while that they detained her, they never refused her in aught save to take her home again. Her little daughter was born six months and six days after her abstraction. She spoke highly of the pongus, of their docility, warmth of affection to their mates and young ones, and of their irresistible strength. She conceived them however, to have been a tribe greatly superior to all others of the race, for she never could regard them in any other light then as dumb human creatures. Mr. M. confesses that he had the same sort of feeling while in their settlement, for many of the young females in particular were much comelier than many negro savages which he had seen, and they laughed, smiled, and cried very much like human creatures. They would make the most docile, powerful, and affectionate of all slaves; but they come very soon to their growth, and are but shortlived, in that way approximating to the rest of the brute creation They live entirely on fruits, roots and vegetables, and taste no animal food whatever.

The writer concludes his letter, by intimating his intention of emigrating to New South Wales, as soon as he can dispose of his Stock at the settlement, as he has a feeling that no part of his family is safe on any part of the coast of Africa.

We have received much gratification from the perusal of a small pamphlet bearing as a Title;—"ACCOUNT OF THE CONVALESCENT STATION OF MALCOLM PAIT ON THE MAHABULESHWAR HILLS," which has just been issued from the *American Mission Press*, the author, whose name does not appear on the little page, thus opens his very interesting work.

"It is but of late years that public attention has been awakened to the vast advantages of climate which the elevated tracts of this country present to its European possessors. Profound peace and extended empire at length, however, happily paved the way to the discovery and gradual appreciation of those resources for the preservation and recovery of health, which nature has thus bountifully placed within our reach, and while the Presidency of Madras now boasts of her Neelghiries, Bengal has her convalescent stations on the branches of the Himalayah range, and Bombay is fortunate in the possession of the less elevated, but infinitely more accessible and conveniently situated sanctarium, on the table land of Mahabuleshwar.

Of this latter station various detached notices have from time to time appeared in the public prints, which, however graphic and satisfactory, so far as they went, were necessarily of a desultory nature, and pretended not to convey any full or perfect description of the place itself, or of the qualities of the climate. To supply this defect in the topography of a station which has excited of late so general an interest on this side of India, and which promises, under the continued fostering care of its distinguished founder and his liberal colleagues, to prove so widely beneficial, is the object of the present sketch."

We observe that it is to be had at Messrs. Frith, Bomanjee and Co's, and that the profits of the publication, are to be given to the Library;—we presume the Library at the Station upon which the work treats.

"The *Sumachar* of the 25th Instant, contains the following para. of a Letter received from Tabreez, by a Gentleman resident at Bussorah and from thence forwarded to Bombay:—

"The Cholera and Plague had been raging at Tabreez, to a most alarming degree, and it was reported that upwards of 10,000 Inhabitants, had fallen a prey to that fatal disorder."

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. J. A. Wilson, A. D. C.
Lieut. A. P. Hackin., B, European Regiment,
Capt, Spiller, 5th Regiment N. I,
Capt. Graham, 2d Grenadier Regt,

DEPARTURE.—Captain T. B, Jervis, Engineers.
Assistant Surgeon B, White, 17th Regiment,
Ensign J. M. Browne, 1st Grenadier Regt,
Cornet Edward Scott, 4th Light Dragoons.
Lieut. H, Forster, 1st Troop H. B,
Ensign J. P, Major, 11th Regiment,
Lieut, J, D, Hallett, 3d Regiment,
Lieut, S, Kennedy, Engineers.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS, Oct, 25th, Brig Janet (Free Trader) Alexander Rodger Master, from Glasgow left Port Glasgow June 11th, and arrived at Madeira June 24th, and left on the 30th,

26th Portuguese Brig St. de Julia, J, Ignacio Master from Mosambique 13th September.

do, Brig Mail (Free Trader) H, H, Lindsay Master, from Liverpool 9th June,

Passengers per St. Julia—Mr. Fraucis Joze.

Do per Mail,—Capt, and Mrs, Graham, and Miss Knowles.

DEPARTURES 22d,—Ship Hydery. E. D. O Eales Master to Bengal.

26th, Ship Charlotte, George Melville Commander from China 21st July, and Anjier 6th September,

Passengers,—Captain J, McDermott, late Brig *Emily Taylor*, and 5 Servants.

INTELLIGENCE.

Spoke the Ship Minerva, from Bombay in Latitude 5° 42' N. Longitude 66° 20' E. bound for Liverpool.—all well.

English Brig *Emily Taylor* (McDermott Master.) lost at Swan River, with three more Ships on the 22nd May last.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH,—On Thursday, 21st Instant, of a few days illness Mr George Toldervry Oakley, Sexton of St, Thomas's Church, aged 32 years, most deservedly regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

Free Traders.—Gipsey, Janet and Mail.
Country Ships,—Cornwallis, Sulimany, Discovery, Francis Warden, Charlotte, and Sohpia.
American Brig, Nerius.
Persian Ship,—Nassrath Shaw.
H. M's. Ship,—Challenger,

INDIAN NAVY.

Sloop of War.—Amherst.
Brig of War.—Euphrates,
Steamer.—Hugh Lindsay.
Yatch.—Telica.
Receiving Ship.—Hastings (*in dock.*)
Floating Chapel.—Aurora.

SHIPS LOADING.

English Colors.—Cornwallis for China, Sulimany for do. Discovery for Persian Gulph,
American Colors—Nerius for Salem,
Persian Colors.—Nassrath Shaw, for Persian Gulph.

English Extracts.

MORN. CHRO.—June 4.

PRIVY COUNCIL—THURSDAY JUNE 3.

ELPHINSTONE AND ANOTHER APPELLANTS AND THE EXECUTORS OF AMERCHUND RESPONDENTS.—This was an appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court at Bombay, in an action of trover, tried in that Court in the year 1826. In November, 1817, when war was declared against the Peishwar of the Deccan, the late Lord Hastings, then Governor-General of India, appointed Mr. Elphinstone sole Commissioner of the Deccan, and invested him with a discretionary power to act as circumstances might require, and to employ such officers for the execution of his power as Mr. Elphinstone might think proper. After a short period of war, the enemy, it is said, was dispersed, but not subdued. The property of the Sovereign of the country (Badjee Row) was, by order of Mr. Elphinstone, to be made over to the British Government in India as prize property, whilst all property real and personal, of individuals was protected by a Proclamation, or, as the Supreme Court termed it, a Convention. It was contended by appellants' Council the plaintiff (Narroba), who was high in the confidence of the Peishwa, and his Treasurer, was not exempted from the order, which required him to deliver up the property which he held belonging to the Peishwa. The plaintiff had acted in a hostile manner by possessing the fort, of which he was Governor, and which he was with difficulty compelled to surrender, was afterwards by order of Mr. Elphinstone, taken and placed in a state of surveillance. Not being willing to give a satisfactory account of what was required of him, he was committed to prison, and while there it was proved in evidence that he was induced, under threat, to make an admission that a part of the property taken from him belonged to the Peishwar, and he agreed to refer the question of what was his (Narroba's), and what was the Peishwar's, to Mr. Chaplin. Narroba's claim was three lacs of rupees (about 30,000*l*) with interest. The Supreme Court gave a verdict for the plaintiff.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL, who followed Mr. White (with whom were the ATTORNEY GENERAL and Mr. Adam), for the appellants, doubted whether the Supreme Court had jurisdiction to entertain the case, and whether this did not form a special case, which was excepted from it; and contended that Narroba was not entitled to the protection of the Proclamation the proposition in which was to deprive the enemy of his resources, as he had waived his right to the Convention, was an alien enemy, and not entitled to its benefits.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS appeared for the respondents; and stated, that this was a case of considerable importance, involving a mass of doubtful and mixed matter. That at the time this money was taken from Narroba there was peace; that the Supreme Court at Bombay possessed by Charter a jurisdiction over British subjects in the Deccan; that the notion of making this question a political, and not a legal question, involved the consequence of denying the right of any Civil Court whatever to make a treaty that was entered into between two Potentates the subject of its consideration; and that if such a doctrine were maintained, political power would be synonymous with irresponsible power. He further contended, that as the native inhabitants of this part of India were quietly made over from one Potentate to another, they came *instanter* under the dominion of the English Crown, and were invested with the character of British subjects; and that the other party were bound to make out their right to strip Narroba of his property, and to justify what had been done, In the month of February, 1818, Captain Robertson perfomed the duties of Collector, Judge, and Magistrate, and retained these offices till Nov. 1819. This the Learned Counsel stated as evidence to show that peace existed at the time the money was taken from Narroba.

At four o'clock their Lordships adjourned the further consideration of the case till Saturday fortnight,

Among the Lords present were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Bathurst and Ellenborough the Lords Chief Justices, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Baron, and the Judge of the Admiralty Court.

JOHN BULL,—June 6.

IT is generally understood that Sir HENRY HARDINGE will be appointed Secretary for Ireland; and it is added, that Lord FRANCIS LEVESON GOWER, the present Secretary, will take the Secretaryship at war, now held by Sir HENRY.

It appears as if their Excellencies the tea dealers at Canton, had carried their proceedings to so great a length, that any chance of our procuring the deliterious but delightful weed in which they trade, by the ordinary means, is not to be expected for the present. Their excellencies have published the following manifesto:—

"Notice is hereby given, that we, President and Select Committee of Supercargoes, being duty authorised by acts of Legislature to superintend all the affairs of the English nation in China, do hereby interdict intercourse between merchant vessels under the British flag, and all ports of Canton, and prohibit all such vessels from proceeding in the Channel towards the Bocca Tigris, beyond the island of Lintin. We further give warning, that an infraction of this notice will render the parties so offending liable to the penalties which have been attached by Acts of Parliament to disobedience of the orders to the Representatives of the East India Company in China, upon all points connected with the trade to the port of Canton.

(Signed) "W. H. C. PLOWDEN.
"WILLIAM BAYNES.
"CHARLES MILLET.
"J. BANNERMANN."

"The private letters from Bombay, which are dated on the 20th of March, state that Mr. PLOWDEN, the President of the Select Committee, was coming hence in the *Bridgewater*. The ships had all sailed for Manilla to winter, and wait there for order from the Court of Directors. The Supercargoes were embarking in the ships for Manilla. The proclamation is dated on the 24th of January."

Now this proclamation is extremely fine, and very dignified; and if it has not its origin in the previous peremptory refusal of the Chinese to trade with *us*, very ridiculous; because, just at the period when the renewal of the East India Company's Charter is coming under discussion, a quarrel on the part of their representatives at Canton, with the Chinese, appears to be a most *untoward* circumstance; for, not to speak of the sweeping advantage which both Russia and America are taking of the cessation of intercourse between the illustrious tea-sellers and the honourable tea-buyers, it may occur to our Ministers, that the danger of losing our traffic in the most highly-taxed article of consumption we have, should not be risked in the hands of a Leadenhall Cabinet, but that it would be as well that the Chinese nation should be treated with, by the representatives of the English Government in the first instance.

The question is one of too great importance to be treated hastily or lightly, but we consider it absolutely necessary that such an affair as the one to which we allude should be immediately sifted to the bottom; because whatever may be the ultimate fate of the East India Company's Charter, there can be no question about the absolute necessity of opening a trade to competition, which the monopolizers have considered it consistent with their duty and dignity to relinquish.

There are appearances of wars in Upper India. Forty thousand men, the Bombay papers of January 6, say, are marching against the *celebrated* SCINDER SEYD, who had slain YAR MAHOMED KHAN, the Peishwar Chieftain, and was about to besiege the city. RUYEET SINGH's troops are crossing the Indus to attack him. Some battalions of regular troops, *commanded by European officers*, and large masses of cavalry formed the bulk of his army. We were not aware that European officers were permitted to enter *the service of independent chiefs* in India. The policy seems questionable at all events, and is worth notice.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 4.

NEW STREET FROM WATERLOO BRIDGE.

Mr. AGAR ELLIS presented a Petition from Mr. Arnold, proprietor of the late English Opera-house, referring to various Petitions presented for the formation of a new street from the strand, opposite Waterloo-bridge, to the British Museum, and praying that the house would come to some decision upon the subject, that the onus might not lie upon the Petitioner that by the re-erection of his threatre he had presented an insurmountable obstacle to such an undertaking. The Honourable Member said that he would take this opportunity of asking the Noble Lord (Lowther) what were the views of Government upon the subject. He knew that that Noble Lord was a great improver, and had thought that the new street from the strand to the northern part of the metropolis was one of those important improvements which the Noble Lord would be glad to promote. He did not impute any blame upon the subject; but he might be permitted to state, and he did so with great pleasure, that the great proprietors of the soil in the immedate vicinity of the opening of the new street—the Duke of Bedford and the Marquess of Exeter—were anxious to aid the undertaking, as far as related to their interests. The owners of property in a more northerly direction, and near the British Museum, were also desirous that the plan should be carried into effect. He wished to learn from the Noble Lord, whether Government was prepared to commence the work in the immediate neighbourhood of the Strand?

Lord LOWTHER had only to repeat the statement he had made upon this subject on a former day. He agreed that the proposed street would be an addition to the beauty and to the convenience of the town; but there were strong objections to the undertaking on the part of Government.—The improvements in Regent-street were upon the Crown Lands, and there a return of 2½ per cent. had been obtained; but in the situation referred to by the Petition, the Crown had but a small property. Nevertheless, if private individuals, including the Noble Duke and others mentioned by the Honourable Member, with the aid of the Waterloo Bridge Company, were disposed to raise the rest of the money by rate upon the parishes, or otherwise, he thought that he could recommend Government to go to the extent of perhaps 25,000*l*. upon the undertaking. The question had been referred from the board of Works to the Superior board, and he did not think that he could hold out any greater encouragement.

Mr. HOBHOUSE was sorry that the Noble Lord did not feel authorised to go further, for if Government did not come forward the project could never be executed, and if once the threatre were rebuilt the design must for ever be abandoned. He decidedly objected to any addition to the parish rates, for already they were much augmented for the support of the new police. St. George, Hanover-square, in addition to 76.000*l*. now raised, would next year be called upon to furnish 12,000*l*. for the purposes of the police only. Whatever the Duke of Bedford or Lord Exeter might be disposed to do, the Waterloo-bridge Company was in no condition to contribute to the undertaking, however beneficial in the end it might be to them. He yet hoped that the Higher Powers would give the Noble Lord permission to hold out some expectation that Government would lend its aid for this great national improvement.

Mr. J. WOOD believed that the Noble Lord mistook the feeling of the public upon the subject, if he thought that they would not willingly devote a part of their revenues to so beneficial an undertaking, They looked with great anxiety to the commencement of the work, which would be most useful as well as ornamental.

Mr. WARBURTON admitted that he was pecuniarily interested in the plan, but nevertheless he did not believe that his opinion in favour of it was at all influenced by any regard to advantage.

Sir R. INGLIS suggested the fitness of appointing a Committee to inquire, and said that he agreed with the Noble Lord in the fitness of pausing before any estimates had been prepared, and before it was known what amount of compensation would be required by Mr. Arnold and others.

The Petition was brought up, read, and laid on the Table.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

BOUNTIES RELATIVE TO SLAVES.

Abstract of a Bill to reduce the Rate of Bounties payable upon the seizure of Slaves.

The preamble states that is is expedient to reduce the different Rates of Bounties payable under the former Acts,

Clause 1. enacts "that for all slaves seized from the fifth day of October one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the different rates of bounties heretofore granted shall be repealed; and in lieu of the former bounties there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the seizor, and Governor respectively, in those cases where the Governor of any of his Majesty's colonies or plantations is or may be entitled, a bounty of five pounds each upon every man, woman, and child slave seized and condemned as forfeited, or delivered over agreeably to the several provisions of the above recited Acts.

"2. Where any slaves shall be seized after ——, and shall be considered liable to forfeiture under the provisions of the Treaties with Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, and the Brazils, but who shall not have been pronounced forfeited in consequence of death, sickness, or other inevitable circumstance, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, if to their discretion it shall seem meet, to direct payment of *one moiety* of the bounty which would have been due if the said slaves had been proceeded against and pronounced forfeited."—*Morn. Chro. June 7.*

PROFESSIONAL JEALOUSY.

An extraordinary instance of professional jealousy is now a topic of conversation in the neighbourhood of Islington and Highgate.

(Continued in the Second Sheet.)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1830.

One of two surgeons who happen to reside in the same district, and who are both clever as professional men, fell in love with a young lady, the daughter of a wealthy man of business, who perceived that such advantages were likely to arise from the connection as justified him in giving the young gentleman encouragement. This was a stimulus of great exertion upon the part of the lover, who played away with great vigour amongst the pills & patients in the morning, and made all his love visits in the evening. He was surprised however, at receiving from he old gentlemen one evening an anonymous letter, containing as might be expected in a communication of the kind, a great deal of defamatory matter. This letter was handed to him with the following frank declaration:—"I think it but fair to shew you this, not because I require the contents to be contradicted, as I do not believe a word of the statements; but to show you that you have an enemy, against whom it is necessary for you to guard yourself." It was with some degree of astonishment the lover found that the letter described him as a pretender not worth a shilling; asserted that he had hired the plate and every thing else of value in his house, that he had no affection for the young lady whose hand he solicited, and merely sought to keep himself from insolvency by means of her father's purse which he expected to clean ou; and that, in fact, he was wholly unworthy of any of the marks of favour which had been conferred upon him.

The first thing the lover did was to request to be excused his customary visits, until he should ascertain to whom he was indebted for the spirited sketch given of him to his intended father-in-law. He then threw his eyes round upon his neighbours, and at last fixed them suspiciously upon a gentleman of the same profession, to whom he sent an old woman with a recipe and a request that particular directions should be written down on a sheet of paper as to the manner in which the dose should be administered. The order was strictly attended to and it was ascertained that not only the writing in the directions corresponded with that in the incendiary letter but the two sheets of paper corresponded in quality date and other respects with each other. Means somewhat similar had been taken to learn whether a gentleman who was supposed for some time to have entertained an idea of marrying [illegible] the author of the injurious epistle but the suspicion of him was soon abandoned. The case is to come forward in a Court of Law, but we understand that there will be considerable difficulty in proving the handwriting of the accused.—*Morning Chronicle, June 7.*

Evidence on the East India Company's Affairs, &c.

(From the Bombay Courier.)

THE HON. M. S. ELPHINSTONE.

Die Jovis, 26 Martii 1830.

The LORD PRESIDENT in the Chair.

(Continued from our last Gaz.)

The Honourable Mount Stewart Elphinstone is called in, and further examined as follows.

You stated in your Evidence Yesterday, that the Grants of land called Jaghires are resumable by the Government, at Pleasure, at the Death of the Occupier; are they in General so resumed?

Under the Native Governments they are not in general so resumed because, the same Motive for keeping the Troops up continues to exist that existed at the Time they were granted.

Have they been resumed under your Government where Occasion has offered?

All the Jaghires in the Mahratta Country which were for the maintenance of Troops were resumed at the conquest, that portion only being left which was for the maintenance of the chief himself and his immediate followers. When the Chief was not a member of a Family of consequence or where there was no other motive for keeping up the allowance, the Jaghire was resumed at his death. The Native Government frequently resumed even during the Life of a Jaghiredar when they were offended with him.

Are the Committee to understand that there has been no Resumption under the Government of the Company during the Life of the Occupant?

I do not reccollect any Resumption since the first Conquest from the Mahrattas.

Is there any regular Principle laid down as to the Resumption of Grants when opportunity is afforded for it, or is each case left to be considered on its own Merits?

In the old Territories I think each case is left to be considered on its own Merits. In the Deccan, when I quitted that Part of the Country to go to Bombay, I sent in a list of all the Jaghiredars, with a reccommendation specifying which should be perpetual and which should be resumed, and on what occasion.

Can you state generally the Principle on which you made the Distinction?

I think all granted from the Great Mogul or the Mahratta Rajahs, and all which belonged to very old Families under the Peishwar, were to be perpetual.

Was that with a view to the maintenance, in the Country, of that Class of Society which we should describe as the Aristocracy?

Partly that, and partly to conciliate the Feelings of the Natives.

Where the Jaghires are resumed, and no fresh Grants made to Individuals, in what Manner are they disposed of?

There exists no Rule for their Disposal at present. I strongly recommended that they should form a Fund from whence to afford the Rewards for meritorious Native Servants of the Government.

What Extent of Interest is given to the Native Servants when those Grants are made to them as rewards?

They are sometimes granted for Life, sometimes for more than one Life, and sometimes perpetually. It will probably be best that the grant should frequently be perpetual.

Do you conceive that the Prospect of acquiring land under such Circumstances operates as a strong Stimulus to the Exertions of Individuals?

I should conceive that it certainly would.

You stated in your Evidence yesterday that considerable Grants were enjoyed by particular Families, naming the Putwurdens particularly, and very advantageously managed by them, will you describe more particularly where those Families are?

It is one single Family of that Name. They have branched into several Divisions. The Lands which they originally held have been divided among them and they have obtained new ones, so that they possess a considerable Tract of Country. Though not of very old Standing (probably the third Generation), they were Military Chiefs under the Peishwa and the lands were granted them for the maintenance of Troops in his Service.

Can you state what their System of Management is?

I am not acquainted particularly with the Details of Management but I have heard their Success ascribed to their not farming their lands; to their Moderation in Assesment; to their always equitably derive from the Emigration of numerous Cultivators from the worse managed Districts of the Peishwa in their neighbourhood.

Have the Lands under those circumstances materially improved in productive value?

They have improved considerably in productive value.

You are of opinion then that there is a Disposition in the Natives of India, to emigrate freely into Districts in which they find themselves liable to be moderately assessed, and where they find the Security of Person and Property?

I think there certainly is such a Disposition, though it may be limited by Distance and other Obstacles.

Are the Persons to whom Jaghires have generally been grantrd of the Hindoo Mohamedan Faith?

Generally the Hindoo; though those of the Moguls are perhaps more frequently Mohamedan; but those form but a small Part of the Whole.

Have you observed any Difference in the System of Management between those of the one and the other persuasion?

Generally speaking, the Mohamedans are more careless and more rapacious than the Hindoos: but some of the Hindoos are quite as bad as any Mohamedans.

Which of the Two Descriptions have the greatest Dispositions to accumulate Capital?

I should think the Hindoos, decidedly.

In Cases where Capital has been so accumulated, in what Ways is it generally applied?

A good deal is hoarded by the Chiefs that have a Disposition to save, and it is spent by their Successors who have another Turn Great Sums are expended on Marriages and on other great Ceremonies.

Is there any Disposition to apply it in Commercial Speculation?

The great Native Chiefs often lend out Money at high Interest, which is employed in Commerce; and they sometimes employ Banking Houses on their Account; but this is seldom avowed, and is not the general Practice.

In those Cases is it lent to Native or to European Merchants?

To Native Merchants.

Do the Natives acquiesce willingly in the great Powers which are understood to be exercised by the Jaghiredars?

Perfectly.

With as much willingness as in the Sentences of other Tribunals?

Quite as much, unless in Cases where the Proceedings of the Jaghiredars are evidently tyrannical, which sometimes they are, owing to individual Character.

Do you conceive considerable Attachment to exist towards the Jaghiredars where they conduct themselves with leniency towards the Pupulation under them?

I conceive that the People are attached to them, but it is not so strong as a Clanish Attachment.

You stated that the Survey of the Country intended with a View to a new system of Leases, was not yet completed?

Not yet.

No Leases have been made under the particular Plan you described Yesterday, namely, that for a limited Term, not to be increased afterwards?

None have been made in furtherance of that particular Plan; but Leases have been ordered in the whole of the District of Guzzerat for seven Years, no immediate Alteration in the Assessment being considered necessary there. Most of Guzzerat is not heavily assessed at present; it is the most flourshing Country in India.

What are the comparative Advantages which Guzzerat posseses?

It is very difficult to answer that Question. Probably that it is a Country into which the Mahrattas were never able completely to introduce their Authority; or at least that People discontented with their Government have very great Facilities in retiring beyond the Reach of its Power.

Under what authority then was Guzzerat administered?

It was administered under the authority of the Mahratta Government: but it is full of Forest and Ravines, and Places that are very difficult of Access, and in to which their Cavalry could never penetrate, and where they could never perfectly establish their Dominion. The Inhabitants of the most accessible Parts had always those Retreats to retire to in case they were oppressed by the Native Government.

Do you conceive then the Prevalence of the ancient Usages of the country to have been more favourable to its Prosperity than any regular Native Government?

I am not sure that it is so much owing to particular Usages of that Country, as to the Limit which was placed to the Exactions of the Government by the Means which the Natives possessed of evading them.

[illegible]ration in the Amount of Produce throughout the Country arising from the Variety of Seasons?

I cannot state it very precisely; but it sometimes amounts to a total Failure of all Revenue?

You mean to the Failure of Produce to such an Extent as to make it impossible to extract a Revenue?

Yes.

In comparing the Land leased to Zemindars with those leased to Ryots, have you found it more easy to deal with the one Description than with the other?

Land are leased to Zemindars (though not bearing that Name) in one Part only of the Bombay Territory. It has not been found easy to manage, owing to the difficulty of protecting the Ryots from the Exactions of the Zemindars.

With respect to the Payments due to the Government, and in his other Relations with them, is the Zemindar, or the Person answering to that Appellation, more punctual and more to be depended on than the Ryot?

I should think there would probably be less Fluctuation in the Revenue where the Payment was by the Proprietor of a considerable Tract of Country than where it was by individual Ryots.

Is the Existence of a Class of Persons under the Description of Zemindars an Advantage to the Government in other respects?

In that Part of the Country it is by no means an advantage to the Government. The People are particularly oppressed; and from particular Circumstances I do not conceive that the Zemindars are attached to the Government. The principal Circumstance is, that they are cheifly Dependents of the Peishwa's Government, recently elevated by its Favour.

Is there any Difference in the Moral character or Education of the Zemindars, as compared with the Ryots, to the Advantage of the former?

There is a considerable Difference. The whole of the Zemindars in the Part of the Country alluded to are Brahmins, and consequently of the educated Class; they are generally People that have been connected with the Government, or with farming the Revenue.

You do not conceive then that any of the beneficial Effects to Society, and the Existence of a better Class, or an Aristocracy, is attained by the Maintenance of the Zemindar Class?

Certainly not in that Instance; but I beg to observe that this Class is entirely dissimilar to that which bears the same Name in Bengal.

You consider then that the same Circumstances affecting the Gradations of Society, do not apply in the same degree to the different Parts of India?

I do not conceive that they do.

Can you state whether the Zemindars in Bengal are Brahmins of the same Description as you have stated the Zemindars under the Bombay Government to be?

No; they are quite a different Description of People; they are seldom Persons that have been employed in the Public Service.

Will you state upon what Circumstances of Difference in their Condition you found the more favourable Opinion you appear to have of the Zemindars of Bengal, as compared with those under the Bombay Government?

I have had very little Opportunity of judging of the Zemindars of Bengal, especially in Bengal Proper, where they principally exist; but I know that the Administration of the correspondent Class in Bombay is attended with very bad Effects, which I do not hear to be observed to an equal extent in Bengal.

You stated in your Evidence Yesterday, that none of the higher Ranks are employed as Native Judges; does that arise from their Indisposition to undertake that office, or from their supposed unfitness for it?

From their indisposition.

How do you account for that Indisposition to hold Offices necessarily connected with the Exercise of great authority?

Most of them have been accustomed to great arbitrary Authority under the former Government, and would not be contented with so limited a share of Power as they would possess under our System.

Supposing the salaries of the Native Judges to be increased, would that produce a desire to hold those offices?

I make no doubt it would in some degree; but I am not certain that it would improve the Administration of justice, as it is probable that those great Chiefs would be less attentive than persons of lower Rank.

From what Class of Persons are the Judges now selected?

The Question is not easy to be answered, from the great difference in the grades of Society in India and in this Country; but they are generally persons who have been employed in the middle ranks of Offices under the former Government.

You stated Yesterday your doubts as to the beneficial effects of the introduction of the Jury system into the Native Courts in India; does that apply equally to what we term the Grand and the Petit Jury?

I think it applies equally; the power of the [illegible] be proportionably so. The object in India is not to prevent innocent persons being brought of Trial, so much as to obtain the assistance to Natives to sift the evidence brought forward against Persons who are accused.

Do you conceive any advantage would result from a combination of the Supreme Court with the Court of Sudder Adawlut, for the purpose of administering Justice of the Natives?

I do not think any advantage would result from it. It would have a tendency to introduce the technicalities of the English Law into the Adminsitration of Justice in the lower Courts.

Should you, for the same reason, consider that the Establishment of Circuits by the Supreme Court would be objectionable?

I should.

Supposing it was thought expedient to form a new Code or System of Legal Regulations for the Natives, would it be necessary, in your opinion, to have a different Code or System in the different Parts of India, owing to the Variety of Laws and Usages which prevail?

Yes, I conceive it certainly would.

Do you think it would be found quite impracticable to apply one common Code to the whole of the Indian Territories?

I think it would. There might be a general Correspondence, such as may be found in Countries in Europe, the Laws of which are founded on the Roman Law; but there must also be very great points of Difference.

Subject to those differences, do you think that such a Regulation might be attended with Advantage?

Perhaps at some remote period it might; but in the present State of our knowledge of India I think it is desirable to abstain from all attempt to introduce uniformity.

Do you conceive it necessary to maintain in India two distinct Systems of Law for the Europeans and for the Natives?

I think it is. The Europeans would never be contented with the System of Law that suits the Natives; and the probability is, that great alterations might be made to accommodate them that would not be equally suitable or even acceptable to the Natives.

Do you conceive that any dissatisfaction exists in the minds of the Natives, from the idea that there is one Law for the Europeans and another for them?

I should not think there was, as they are accustomed, even amongst themselves, to see different Classes living under different Laws. There may be some dissatisfaction from the Courts to which the Europeans are subject not being equally accessible with those, to which the Natives are subject.

(To be Continued in next Saturday's Suppt.)

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 11.—6th regt. dragoon guards: to be captains by purchase, lieutenant

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

W. Porter, vice Scarlett, promoted; lieutenant H. R. Jones, vice Brymer, who retires; to be lieutenants by purchase, cornet F. Q. Turner, vice Potter, cornet F. Brown, vice Jones; to be cornets by purchase, W. I. Campbell, gent. vice Turner, J. Johnson, gent. vice Brown; 7th dragoon guards, Major A. H. Clark, to be lieut. colonel by purchase, vice Hancox, who retires; captain J. Gowdie, to be major by purchase, vice Clark, lieut. J. Bolton, to be captain by purchase, vice Gowdie; cornet T. Le Marchant, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Bolton, 2d lieut. G. A. F. Cunynghame, from the 87th Foot, to be cornet by purchase, vice Le Marchant; 4th li: drags., lieut. R. F. Poore, from the 5th Foot, to be lieut. vice Cumberlege, who exchanges, G. Maude, gent. to be cornet by purchase, vice Ellis promoted; 14th light dragoons, cornet C. J. Griffiths, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Maxwell, promoted; B. A. Lockhart, gentleman, to be Cornet, by purchase vice Griffiths; 15th light dragoons, cornet J. Salmond to be adjutant, vice Blyth, who resigns the adjutancy only; 1st foot guards, to be lieutenants and captains, ensign and lieutenant G. A. F. Houston, by purchase, vice J. T. Perceval, who retires; lieutenant and adjutant A. W. Torrens to have the rank. To be ensigns and lieutenants by purchase, G. Campbell, gentleman, vice Houstone; ensign E. B. Repnardson, from the 68th foot, vice Ougley, who retires; coldstream guards, F. Halkett, gentleman, to be ensign and lieutenant, by purchase, vice lord M. W. Graham, promoted; 1st foot, captain T. J. Evans, from the half-pay, to be captain, vice J. V. Fletcher, who exchanges; F. Nicholson, gentleman, to be ensign without purchase, vice Denhame, promoted in the 55th foot; 3d foot, lieutenant M. Barr, to be captain by purchase, vice Courtayne who retires; 5th foot, lieutenant C. Cumberlege, from the 4th light dragoons, to be lieutenant, vice Poore, who exchanges; 8th foot, H. Lomax, gentleman, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Clark, promoted in the 62d foot; 9th foot, lieutenant H. Bathurst, to be captain, by purchase, vice St. John, who retires; ensign H. Heron, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bathurst; J. Hosken gentleman, to be ensign by purchase, vice Heron; 10th foot, S. B. W. Wynyard, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Stonyman, promoted in the 62d foot; 13th foot, ensign J. Keating, from the 83d foot, to be lieut., without purchase, vice Kiefting appointed to the 55th foot; 20th foot, to be lieuts., ensign E. Crawley, without purchase, vice Berguer deceased; ensign C. W. Combe, from the 26th foot, by purchase, vice Clinton, who retires. To be ensign without purchase, C. T. King, Gentlemen, vice Cooke, promoted in the 62d foot; 28th foot, Lieut. W. Russell, from the Cape Mounted Riflemen to be lieut. vice R. W. Playford, who retires upon half pay royal african corps; 29th foot, captain T. Biggs, from the half pay to be captain, vice Broderick, deceased; ensign and lieut. [illegible] W. Barrow to be captain by purchase, vice Carden, who retires; ensign H. J. Pogson, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Barrow; H. Meusel, gentleman to be ensign by purchase, vice Pogson; 31st foot, gentleman cadet R. T. Eager, from the royal military college to be ensign without purchase, vice Norman, promoted; 32d foot, lieutenant T. C. Crawford to be captain by purchase, vice Drury, who retires; ensign H. V. Brooke, to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Crawford; S. B. Haynes, gent to be ensign by purchase, vice Brooke; 44th foot assistant surgeon R. Barken, from the 74th foot to be surgeon, vice Farnan deceased; 39th foot Ensign H. J. Steward from half pay royal african corps to be ensign vice J. L. Corrigan whose appointment has not taken place; 40th foot G.M. White, gent. to be ensign without purchase, vice Barrell, promoted to the 55th foot; 44th foot, lieut. colonel H. H. Lowther from half pay 12th foot to be lieut. colonel vice R. Macdonald, who exchanges; 45th foot captain H. A. Andrews from the half pay to be captain vice A. Cuppage, who exchanges; 47th foot capt. G. F. Sadler to be major by purchase vice Backhouse, who retires; lieutenant J. Gordon to be captain by purchase, vice Sadler; ensign F. C. Fyers to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Gordon; J. Sutton gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Fyers; 48th foot lieutenant colonel J. H. Schoedde, from the half pay to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Tovy, appointed to the 62d foot; 49th foot captain T. Smith from the half-pay to be captain vice Sewell promoted in the 31st foot 50th foot R. Rose gent., to be ensign without purchase vice Lyster promoted in the 62d foot 53d foot, captain R. F. Hill to be major by purchase vice Cuppage who retires; lieutenant T. Carnegy to be captain by purchase vice Hill; ensign C. E. D. Warren to be lieutenant by purchase vice Carnegy; W. Stewart gent to be ensign by purchase vice Warren; 54th foot captain C. C. Faithfield, from the half-pay to be captain vice A. Lord Harley who exchanges; 55th foot, major S. Brock, to be lieutenant-colonel by purchase; captain T. W. Nicholson, to be major vice Brock; lieutenant N. Sinclair to be captain, vice Nicholson; to be lieutenants, lieutenant T. Rose from half-pay 9th foot; lieutenant P. Quin, from half-pay 21st foot; lieutenant W. Kreft, ing, from the 13th foot; ensign J. W. Poe; ensign A. H. Chaproniere; ensign F. Boyd, from the Cape mounted riflemen; ensign J. F. Denham, from the 1st foot; ensign W. T. Colman from the 80th foot; ensign F. W. E. Barrell, from the 40th foot; ensign H. Nixon, from the 66th foot; ensign H. Fenwick, from the 77th foot, vice Sinclair; to be ensign W. A. Poppleton, gent., vice Poe; P. L. Campbell, gent., Chaproniere; to be adjutant, lieut. M. Wilson, vice Goodhall, who resigns the adjutantcy only.

(To be Concluded.)

NAVAL REMINISCENCES.

ALL'S WELL! OR RECOLLECTIONS OF MY YOUTH.

(From the United Service Journal, for May)

ALL'S WELL! how often that joyous watchword has smote on my ear during a long period of active and arduous service, from boyhood's thoughtless years until the brine of angry waves, and the transition from clime to clime, but, above all, Time! that dire enemy to curly locks and auburn hair, has whitened mine to silver gray. Yes, All's well! the glad sound seems still to vibrate on my ear though remote from its cheering, yet half melancholy notes which break through the stillness of night and relieve the monotonous peal of the sonorous bell; and yet I confess it was not always so, for during many of the early years of my life there was that in it which caused my young heart to tremble with fear, and often the perspiration to bedew my forehead. This was the effect of an old legend of that day now in all probability unknown to the more sublimated sons of Neptune, who are too refined to be the listeners to a forecastle story; but which now emanating from the stern of the ship, I hope may afford them, as well as my other readers some amusement.

Shortly after my first entry into his Majesty's service on board the—, then cruising off the mouths of the Delaware, I was placed under the tutelage of an old quarter-master, to learn the necessary arts of knotting, splicing, platting &c. then deemed of the first importance both to the tyro himself and the service in which he may one day bear a conspicuous part. This hard featured, weather beaten veteran of the ocean was of the true school whence Britain draws her choicest hearts of oak the North-sea trade. With a thorough knowledge of his duty as a seaman he had an abundant fund of credulity and superstition and which he determined should not remain an idle store when favourable opportunities offered and willing listeners presented themselves. His predilection for and faith in the marvellous, so far from being corrected by the experience of a long life of observation had increased and strengthened with his years. The celebrated Kraken! the Mary Dunn of Dover! and the Flying Dutchman! were all as firmly believed by this unsophisticated and warm-hearted tar, as the conviction that his day, and his life were his King's and his country's—Such was Bob Beattie!

To stimulate my ardour for the acquirement of joining two ends of a rope together, according to the different uses it was to be applied to, the knotting, whipping, and pointing of others, he used to relate some one of his wondrous stories, and which were to me an endless treasure of amusement, except All's Well! which, from its first recital, left a deep-rooted impression on my mind—naturally too much inclined to listen to and credit tales of horror—that required a long time ere I could exchange for a better and happier combination of ideas; but old Bob, as he was familiarly called, reflected little on the consequences of his words, and [illegible] as seated on the taffrail, from whence he could cast his vigilant eye around the ship while entertaining his surrounding youthful hearers, (for there were many of us, and several now officers of high rank,) who during the first watch, used to assemble there from nine, till ten, the hour when all was quiet and no interruption to be apprehended from unwelcome intruders. As a most appropriate prelude, he always took out his favorite tobacco-box, and replenished his *quid*, as absolutely necessary to enable him to spin his yarn, as he called it; then, with the well-known preface of "Once on a time," he began the evening's feast. But as many may be totally unacquainted with poor Bob's phraseology, I will try and give a version of his language, that it may be better understood. It was on one of those nights when the moon was just hovering over our heads, and peeping at short intervals through the dark black scud, that swiftly swept along, and told of the coming gale, which already murmured in hollow sounds through the trembling rigging, the immense strings of that mighty Æolian harp, a British seventy-four, when I listened for the first time in breathless attention to All's Well!

"When the fleet, under the command of the brave and gallant Vernon, had relieved poor Horsier's wretched squadron in the blockade of Carthagena and Porto Bello, on the coast of Mexico, several fruitless attempts were made to cut out a well-known Buccaneer, that had sought protection (after a long chase) under the guns of the castle? and not till one dark night, when the enemy thought the intention of all farther attacks were laid aside, and after incredible efforts and dauntless courage, was her capture effected. As the struggle had been long and bloody on both sides the boats, and the deck of the pirate, were alike strewed with the dead and the dying; but the enterprise had been crowned with success, and there only remained to perform the kind offices of humanity to the wounded, to free themselves as soon as possible from the enemy's fire on shore, and regain the distant fleet. The confusion and horror having in some degree subsided, her cables were cut, her sails set, and she was towing out to sea, when the captain of marines, a brave and humane officer, in going round the prize with an armed party, to ascertain the state of the prisoners, unexpectedly found himself opposite a strange figure, seated on the lower deck, enveloped in a large manteau, or Spanish cloak, the head reclined, and the frame trembling with fear and apprehension. He considered attentively the form before him, and instantly concluded it must be that of a female. He accosted her in the soothing accents of encouragement and friendship; but whether she was too deeply plunged in the contemplation of the recent bloody scene, or dread of other ills engrossed her mind, he could not divine. She either did not seem to hear, or heard not the proffered kindness; but his heart was already too keenly touched to desist, and he felt it to be the imperious duty of a man to relieve promptly the dejected being for whom his solicitude was now so strongly excited. He advanced a step, with a view of calling her attention to his presence by a gentle movement of her cloak, but the attempt was unnecessary; his last motion aroused at once her ear and eye, and a piercing shriek of mental anguish escaped from the terrified woman; while still closer she pressed some cherished object to her bosom, veiled from sight by the manteau. More than ever astonished, he stood for a moment like a petrified statue; but soon recovering his presence of mind, he again inquired in tones of soft compassion, why she entertained such an unaccountable dread of one who felt a most lively interest in her afflictions, and kindly bade her have confidence in the humanity of himself and his companions in arms.

"Whether from the peculiar gentleness of accent in which this consolatory addres was uttered, or some new and sudden hope that superceded the terror which as yet had absorbed all her faculties, she suddenly rose, throwing aside her cloak, and herself on her knees before him; in an agony difficult to desscribe, she exclaimed, 'Save my child,' If the officer was astonished at the first part of this strange adventure how great was his amazement to hear this heart-felt apostrophe pronounced in pure English! To behold prostrate before him a young and handsome female, about 20 years of age, her beautifully dark brown hair dishevelled and flowing in long and wild tresses over her drooping shoulder with unlifted hands and streaming eyes imploring his succour for a find curly headed boy, who had hitherto been closely pressed to her bosom but who now clung around her neck with an affectionate anxiety far beyond his years; 'Save! oh, save my child!' she repeated in a voice whose modulation touched the very depth of his soul. The appeal could not be mistaken, as it was that of a mother!—nor was it in vain! for it was made to a man, and a gallant officer! 'I will' I will! involuntarily burst from his lips; 'be you comforted—be assured. Arise from that posture, my dear young lady; strive to regain your composure and accompany me to a place where you will be in safety, where refreshments and repose may restore your present exhausted frame, and tranquilize your troubled mind, already too much shocked with the dreadful scenes of this night.'—Then gently taking her by one hand, and the interesting timed youth by the other, he carefully ascended with them to the cabin, where after a slight repast, succeeded by a short interval of profound silence, often interrupted by deep and painful sobs, she again implored the Captain's future protection for her dear Henry, with a voice, manner and look, wherein a presentment of some approaching ill was strongly displayed then rising from her seat, she hastily clasped the child in her arms, bedewed him with her tears and faintly sighing, 'farewell!' turned to leave him for her conch and, alas! for ever! for at that very instant the guns of another fort, situated on a long low point of land, opened a heavy fire on the vessel and the surrounding boats, Scarcely had the first flash darted across the eyes of the captors, when a large shot came whizzing with a tremendous crash through the sides of the cabin where this ill-fated young lady was preparing for repose, and in an instant bore with resistless fury a head formed in one of nature's finest moulds from her body, which felt a lifeless corpse on the deck amidst streams of her pure and purple blood, to the horror and consternation of all who were present. [illegible] and feelings attending this melancholy catastrophe permitted the by-standers to act, they shrouded the body in a white sheet, and laid it ready for the last sad offices. By morning's dawn, the fleet was regained, and the prisoners transferred to a frigate, which, together with the prize, were ordered to proceed to Port Royal, where her late crew were placed on board the prison-ship preparatory to their trial.

"The melancholy fate of the lady made a great impression; not only on those more immediately the witnesses, but every one participated in her sorrows and untimely end; the body having been conveyed in the prize, her funeral was attended by all the public officers, and nearly the whole population, as a mark of respect to her family, and in testimony of their deep regret. Fortunately, poor Henry seemed to benefit in proportion to his loss for he was unanimously caressed by officers and seamen. Poor fellow! he had need of friends, as the following brief account will show, given in the confession of the chief mate of the Buccaneer before his execution.

"'On the morning of the——, being off Cape Nicola Mole, about four o'clock P. M. we observed a large ship steering north west; we made sail in chase, and before sunset came within range. When we fired a shot to bring her to, she hoisted an English ensign, and shortened sail. We expected an easy prey but what was our surprise, when on running alongside, we found ourselves saluted with shot from six guns and a volley of small-arms! Meeting such obstinate resistance, we began in earnest, after half an hour's brisk firing forty of our best hands sprang on her deck cutting down all before them. Ten minutes now decided the contest, and we remained masters of the Albion of London, a fine ship of four hundred tons, laden with Jamaica produce having sailed from Kingston ten days.

"'The father of the young woman, the owner of the vessel and a merchant of great respectability, returning to his native country with all his property, was killed in the early part of the action. Her husband was shot with a pistol-ball before her eyes during the struggle on board, by which means she was bereft of parent and partner in the brief space of an hour, and would have certainly thrown herself into the sea, but for our watchful care. From that time, she continued for several days heedless of all around; but at length, relieved by copious flood of tears, her mind became more tranquil, when she seemed to seek and to find some consolation in her last resource, an only child, from whom nothing could separate her for a moment.'

"Soon after, the fleet having destroyed the castle and harbour, and captured the ships in Cathagena and Porto Bello, returned to Port Royal; but the glorious victory so recently achieved could not entirely obliterate the memory of the unhappy Elenora Beaumont, from the minds of our gallant officers and crews. Henry was their delight, and the Admiral had resolved to become his future protector and patron. This last beneficent act of their venerated Commander-in-Chief, the sailors, as if by unanimous consent, thought had appeased the manes of his unfortunate mother, who, they all firmly believed, appeared every night in her winding-sheet on board the prize hulk, at the fatal hour she perished, and mournfully cried as the bell struck—All's Well! and then slowly vanished, like her dying voice into empty air."

I have tried to recollect this too-true story as well as memory will permit, and have only to add that I imagine the superstitious notion of her shade crying all's well, partly arose from her last words—Farewell! farewell! being misrepresented also by the supposition of her resting contented with the future prospects of "Poor Henry!" name by which he was ever afterwards known through the British fleet.

MORN, CHRO.—June 3.

PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES IN THE PARISH OF LEEDS.

[FROM THE LEEDS MERCURY.]

We have just had a survey made of the manufacturing establishments in the parish of Leeds, in order to ascertain the number and power of the steam engines in the parish, with the progressive growth of the manufactures in this place; and the following epitome gives the result. We have not time at the present moment to analyze the [illegible] the details of which are now before us, but on a future occasion we will show what number of steam engines are employed in each branch of manufacture, and the amount of horse power applied to each:—

NUMBER OF STEAM ENGINES.

When erected.	No. of Engines.	When erected	No. of Engines.
Previous to 1792	27	In 1813	2
In 1792	2	1814	4
1793	2	1815	11
1794	1	1816	8
1795	3	1817	none.
1796-7 & 8	none.	1818	2
1799	6—41	1819	7—43
1800	7	1820	7
1801	none.	1821	3
1802	1	1822	12
1803	2	1823	16
1804	3	1824	14
1805	3	1825	18
1806	none.	1826	14—119
1807	2	1827	11
1808	3	1828	9
1806	1—22	1829	18
1810	9		—113
1811	1		231
1812	5		

Of these 231 Steam-engines, 223 are employed, and 8 unemployed. Those employed are of the aggregate amount of 3,993 horse power, and those unemployed of the amount of 189 horse power.

The quantity of coal consumed annually in the furnaces of these steam engines, supposing each horse power to require 15 cwt. per week, or 30 tons a year, is 150,000 tons; to which if we add the consumption for domestic purposes, taking the houses in the parish at 30,000, and the annual supply of each, at an average of ten tons, the return will be—

For domestic purposes.....200,000 tons
Manufacturing purposes.....150,000
[illegible] consumption.....350,000 tons.

With a demand so immense, some apprehension might be entertained that the supply would fail; but of this there will be found to be little danger, when the extent of our coal fields is considered, and when, in addition to the coal to the south and to the west of the town, the Leeds and Selby railway, now about to be constructed, will pass over beds of coal well adapted to manufacturing purposes, to the extent of ten miles in a direct line.

The increase of steam-engines in the parish indicates the local increase of the manufactures with tolerable precision; but it is proper to observe that, while the manufacturing establishments have increased, the domestic manufactures in the woollen line have decreased, though by no means to the same proportion. The decrease occurred principally between the years, 1800 and 1825; but during the last four years, within which time the largest increase in steam-engines has taken place, the number of domestic manufactures in the West-Riding of Yorkshire has not been materially altered.

THE TIMES,—June 4.

NUMBER OF STEAM-BOATS IN ENGLAND.

The following is an official account of the number of Steam vessels employed in the United Kingdom, from the year 1814 up to the 31st of January, 1830, with the amount of their tonnage and number of men serving on board of them. Steam-boats were not in general use in England until the year 1814, although they had been known in the United States of America some years previous as public means of conveyance. The following table will show the gradual increase of that wonderful invention in this country:—

Years.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
1814	11	542	65
1815	25	1,558	150
1816	34	2,064	201
1817	42	2,382	233
1818	53	3,807	305
1819	60	4,155	369
1820	78	5,807	478
1821	101	8,003	712
1822	129	11,007	924
1823	151	13,104	1,112
1824	168	14,708	1,276
1825	213	18,780	1,630
1826	295	26,904	2,278
1827	318	30,230	2,586
1828	338	30,942	2,703
1829	342	31,108	2,745

Of this number, about 167 ply up and down the river Thames, between London, Gravesend, Margate, Ramsgate, Newcastle, Leith, Calais, Boulogne, Ostend, Hamburgh, and St. Petersburgh.

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS at the Gazette Press, No. 10 Military Square, by THOMAS RIGBY, were all communications addressed to the EDITOR are received.